

It is reported that Senator Douglas is named as likely to receive an appointment of Major General in the United States Army. Whatever of truth there may be in the rumor, no man of all those who may be honored with positions by the Government, would bring to its service a larger experience in the conduct of public affairs, or a heart more filled with enthusiastic devotion to the honor and welfare of the country.

WINANS, of Baltimore, has been arrested at the Relay House by the troops of General Butler's command, and sent to Annapolis to be tried for treason. His capture will be a death blow to secession in Maryland, as his pockets are believed to have furnished the signs of war for the recent outbreak, and his gigantic manufactures, which will now be stopped, are capable, when working with full force, of turning out immense quantities of effective weapons.

The telegraph brings important news from the Wheeling Convention. Resolutions have been submitted to the consideration of the Committee on Federal Relations, which contemplate the election of an entire new body of State officers, and allege that anarchy now exists in the State Government, and that the safety of Virginia and her fidelity to the Union require that the usurpers at Richmond shall be deposed. The General Government having promised efficient aid to the loyal Union men of Virginia, we may look for exciting scenes to occur in the Western portion of the State at no distant day.

The Cavalry Question.

COL. J. C. WALKER, a day or two since, indulged in sundry strictures on the course of Governor MORTON, running through two columns of the *Sentinel*. The gist of his article is that the Governor, on a first interview, and in advance of legislation, proposed to accept a regiment of cavalry proposed to be raised by himself and others, for the service of the State, and afterwards from partisan considerations refused to do so. All this is calculated to place the Governor in a false position. His assurance to Colonel WALKER seems to have been conditional on subsequent legislation. This legislation when had, was not such as to leave it discretionary with the Governor to accept COL. WALKER'S proposed regiment. He was compelled to accept companies previously tendered in the order of their application. There were some right companies ahead of the Colonel's offer. Besides all this the policy of the State Government became changed. It was not deemed best to organize a full regiment of cavalry and the modification of the six regiment bill could not have been passed, authorizing any cavalry, unless it had been understood that less than a regiment would be employed simply for scouting purposes.

The charge that political considerations had to do with the refusal of any proffer is surely unjust. During all the excitement and labor incident to the organization of the volunteer regiments of this State, Gov. MORTON has wholly eschewed party politics. His record in this respect must meet the approbation of all parties. There has been no question of politics raised. The motives of every man who proposed to enlist in the service of the State or Nation have been held to be patriotic. The Governor has labored hard to refuse no one, and it is late to accuse him of partiality in this respect.

The Germans of St. Louis.

True to the oaths they took when they enrolled their names upon the list of American citizens, the Germans of St. Louis, in common with their compatriots all through the land, have strenuously opposed the treasonable designs of the conspirators who have sought and still seek in the dismemberment of our great Union the furtherance of their aims upon perpetual power, and have shown their devotion to their adopted home and the cause of Constitutional Liberty by looking in thousands to the rescue of the insulted and derided National flag.

Their honest loyalty is enough to invoke upon their heads the bitter wrath of all the newspapers sympathizing with the secession movements, and all accounts of the late wanton onslaught upon the United States flag by the mob, at St. Louis, published by such sheets, agree in attempting to fasten upon the German volunteers the onus of the blood shed caused by their prompt repulse of the attack made upon them.

Capt. LYON's official statement, which has received the cordial endorsement of Gen. HANNEY, entirely exonerates the troops from blame in the matter, and were this wanting, the slightest acquaintance with German character would be a sufficient refutation of the charge to any candid mind. Patient, plodding and industrious, their entire habit of thought and life unites them for demonstrations of violence at any time, and they are the last people of all the motley elements composing the population of our large cities who would be likely to be led into an affray involving loss of life or property, unless the provocation was extreme. But while lacking the characteristics which would make them willing parties to a riot, they are not deficient in resolution and determination to defend the rights which our Constitution guarantees them; and it is fortunate for the country that they are so numerous in St. Louis as to keep in check the disaffected rabble, who would send Missouri whirling into the abyss of dissolution, if they could. Under the gallant leadership of HANNEY and LYON, they will repel the tide of treason that threatens to overwhelm the State, and show to their native fellow citizens and their countrymen in the old Fatherland, that they are worthy possessors of the inheritance our forefathers sealed to us with their blood in the sharp struggle of our war of Independence. All honor to the German soldiers of St. Louis!

Bombardment of Sumter.

The announcement by JEFFERSON DAVIS in his late message that "not a life was lost on our side" at the bombardment of Ft. Sumter, has struck every body with surprise. There are many statements contradictory of this and fixing the mortality of the besiegers at from six hundred to one thousand. These statements are made by those who assert that they were eye-witnesses of the whole matter. Some give the loss of life resulting from the

various discharges of the batteries of the Fort with apparent exactness. Others give their account from witnessing the actual bombardment of the fort. If the mass of testimony which is arrayed against the bare statement of DAVIS can be at all credited, then he is either grossly deceived by his subordinate officers or guilty of gross falsehood. The statement made by him is a reflection on its face. His men were ill protected, and at times necessarily exposed to the fire of ANDERSON'S guns. Fort Moultrie was with-out case-mated guns as was the case with all the besieging batteries. Hence there must have been loss of life as the result of any well directed fire from Sumter.

Foreign nations indulge in a good deal of amusement over the bloodless bombardment. They are disposed to regard the whole thing, on the supposition that there were no lives lost, as a matter of fun on both sides. Indeed by the story asserted by the confederate heroes be true it looks amazingly so. The London Times of the 27th ultimo indulges in quite a merry strain of remarks, over this modern exploit in heavy gunnery. It says:

Nature, or something that stands in its stead, is still strong in the Americans. They fight "well, but with unwilling minds." They lift the hand to strike, they wing the instruments of death, but a mysterious power arrests the stroke, or blunts the edge, or deadens the blow. Are they in earnest, or are they playing? Or, dreaming that they strike, and still strike not? It sounds more like a dangerous game than a sad reality. Seven batteries breached and bombarded Fort Sumter for forty hours; burned down its barracks, blew up several magazines, threw shells into its interior, and did a vast show of destruction. The Fort replied with all its might. At length it surrendered, the garrison marched out prisoners of war, and it was then found that not a man was killed or an officer wounded on either side. Many a "difficulty" at a bar has cost more blood shed. Was this a preconcerted feat of conjuring? Were the rival Presidents saluting one another in harmless fireworks to amuse the groundlings? The whole affair is utterly inexplicable. It sounds like the battle when the coat of mail had come to its perfection, and when the only casualty after a day's hard fighting, was a case of suffocation and a few bruises. Olin's heroes as they renew their war are really wounded, though their wounds are quickly healed. This is sparring with boxing gloves—not the loaded cast of modern warfare. It is a mere spectacle. The population and even the ladies of Charleston poured forth to see the sight. Ten thousand soldiers thronged the works, watching the contest and contributing their share. Our own Cockneys have seen as much, and done as much, at Cremona, or the Surrey Gardens, not more unscathed, and, let us hope, in not more pacific mood. But, perhaps, this is only the interchange of courtesies which in olden times preceded real war. The result is utterly different from all we are accustomed to hear of the Americans. There, "a word and a blow" has been the rule. In this case, the blow when it does at last come, falls more gently and gently as a thistle down. Surely it cannot be a "cross." If it be, half the Old Union is in the conspiracy, for all are arming and rushing to war as if they expected serious work.

Those Boxes.

We mentioned on Saturday morning that several heavy boxes had passed through this city on the Jeffersonville road, evidently disguised packages of arms or munitions of war. This suspicion is confirmed by another case, exactly similar, occurring on the same road, which the Louisville Journal relates:

"Yesterday morning five boxes, weighing seven hundred and sixty pounds each, and evidently from their weight and shape containing muskets, came upon the Jeffersonville Railroad, directed to 'Brown & Co., Jeffersonville.' After the boxes were taken from the cars, a man with a jack-plane planed off the direction and substituted with a brush and lampbrush 'Thompson & Co., Nashville,' and the muskets were sent to the service of the Louisville Railroad."

This occurrence, we understand, created considerable remark and not a little dissatisfaction in Jeffersonville. We believe that the people of that town and of Indianapolis generally, have not only kind feelings towards our people but a good deal of confidence in them, yet it cannot be expected that this confidence, so desirable on all accounts will continue, if manifestly of war shall be strategem be smuggled through Indiana and across the river for the use of States in open war with the Union to which Indiana belongs."

We think the officers of the Jeffersonville railroad will find it to their advantage and that of their road, to exercise a little closer supervision of their shipments. They violate the law every time they carry these unlawful goods, and though they may not know it, it is their business to know it if it be reasonably easy of discovery.—*Ind. Jour.*

Furnishing a Plot for the Mississippi.

Chicago, May 7, 1861.

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington.

Dear Sir:—We are the owners of six Steam Tugs which we are using in towing vessels in and out of this harbor. We send a list herewith, with a brief statement of the power of each and size. It has been stated frequently to us, that they would answer for gunboats very well. We believe they are urgently needed at Cairo at this time. They can all be taken through the Michigan and Illinois Canal, except the McQueen. They are all in profitable use here, but any of them or all of them, can be of service to the Government if wanted. They are all built very strong. The "Surges," "Runners" and "Union" are new boats. The Union will not be ready for sea before the last of next week unless we put a discharge of hands at work upon her. The Mulford and Chase are five years old, but they are sound. The McQueen is a very powerful tug, and the fastest boat known on the Lakes; can stand any sea, and can stand anything else that anything else can stand. We can deliver her in the Chesapeake Bay in twenty days from the reception of orders. The others can be at Cairo in about ten days, (perhaps five to eight).

The present owners will either or both go with the boats, if wanted. Your obedient servant, (Signed) SIMON STURGES, REMOND PRINCEVILLE.

Arms.

To show the superiority of the improved over the common musket, we make a few extracts from an article in the *North British Review*, for August 1858, entitled "Our Army in India." American Republication, p. 119.

"By the practice at the School at Hydrabad, it is proved that the Minié's more effective fire was given at a thousand yards than was given with the percussion appointed general's weapon, the Brown Bess, at eight hundred. The cavalry man who approaches the charging distance of two hundred yards, with three hundred yards of the Minié, will retain his hands, will breathe his last, so that for the future, there will be an end of the practice of bayonet charges. From India we now hear of the Minié's, of the Minié's, the 'dreadful Minié,' of its having silenced first class artillery, weighed by gunners of our own training."

As examples of the power of the new weapon, an instance is stated of recent occurrence in India, where a company of Minnie's, finding a company of Sepoys come within range, felled the whole like a walk, one man alone getting away, when a marksman stepped out and felled him also.

In the Crimea, it is said, a captain fired more than a hundred times, and an enemy was seen to fall after every shot.

In a note to page 120, "The Minié is a far more efficient implement" than the old rifle "and the Whitebreast has a range one half farther, and an accuracy several times greater, as the enemy's position is more easily ascertained by the smoke of the Minié's barrel."

We commend these facts to our State and city authorities in arming our troops.—*Philadelphian Inquirer*

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

A FEW ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1861.

It is difficult to select from the varied circumstances which, at this time, surround me, the material which would be most interesting to your readers. The march and counter-marching of troops—the roll of the drum—the clashing of the sword—the rattle of the artillery as it hurries over the pebbled streets—the marshalling of armies, and all the "circumstances" of war, create so many items of interest that it would require more than letters to describe them.

There are now near 40,000 troops here—all armed, officered and equipped, and every day brings from one to three thousand more. They look like men, they act like men, and they will fight like men. Never was a body of soldiers more anxious to see the rebels. They want to be brought face to face with the enemies of their country, and let the traitors feel how sharp a patriot's steel is.

As I have said in previous letters, the war that is going now to be prosecuted by the Federal Government, will be a most terrible one, and it will never cease until the supremacy of the Federal power is recognized in every State of this Union. That the rebels are now concentrating their forces at points in Virginia, there can be no doubt, and if an opportunity occurs, they will yet make a demonstration on Washington! The opportunity, however, is not likely to occur, for Gen. Scott is wide awake, and he has gallant, brave and skillful officers under his command. We must not, however, be too sanguine, for we have a desperate foe to conquer, and one too, that when conquered, will be forever destroyed. They know this, and they will fight as in a death struggle. Peace without conquest, is a virtual admission of our weakness, and to stay the sword until rebellion is mastered and the leading traitors hung or driven from the country, is to encourage rebellion and treason again.

Col. Terrell (formerly of the Lafayette Journal) has been here and tendered the President two regiments of Kentucky volunteers. They were accepted, and the Colonel is now in New York procuring the necessary clothing.

Major Anderson, who is now here, has consented to take command of a Kentucky brigade, which, it is thought, will have a soothing influence upon the minds of excited secessionists in that State.

The most pitiable object of national interest at this time, is the singular position of Virginia. With a history, every line of which breathes the spirit of patriotism, she is now the hot-bed of treason and the home of traitors. With an ancestry of illustrious men and great statesmen—the now presents the humiliating spectacle of having gone astray, and no one is competent to lead her back. Rebels occupy the places once filled by patriots, and ambitious demagogues lead the sons of those who once led a nation to independence. How the mighty have fallen, and how suddenly the "Mother of States" has lost all the prestige and glory which once fastened her brow. Without the courage of South Carolina, she pretended to be true to the Union, while at the same time she was plotting treason with the most determined traitors. If secession, rebellion, and treason should succeed, she only follows in the wake of those that have led her, but when patriotism triumphs, her fall will be prostrate—her humiliation complete—her prestige and influence forever gone. Maryland, as the world now knows, quails before the Federal power, which, like a huge anaconda, is encircling, and will, if necessary, crush her. Virginia may take a lesson from this, but if she does not, she will be taught one.

It is understood that the Federal troops will commence their march through the city of Baltimore to-day. There is hardly a possibility they will be molested, for if they should be, the most terrible consequences will be visited upon that ill-starred city. I suppose a column or two or three columns will soon be ordered to Harper's Ferry, and then we may expect to hear of Virginia refusing to let Government troops "pollute her soil." The Government will laugh at her bravado, and will see that the railroad passing through that place is not obstructed, nor American citizens passing over injured.

Some 3,000 troops from New Jersey have arrived here in the last two days. They are most splendid troops and the best equipped of any I have yet seen. They were reviewed by the President, and while I write are marching in solid column along Pennsylvania Avenue. Each regiment is beginning to vie with the other in their general appearance in the perfection of its drill. This is encouraged, and creates a commendable imitation which will lead to a greater degree of proficiency.

To sum into one period, and condense that which is of the most importance into one item, I will say everything now indicates that a fight will come off in a few days. If it is not in this city, the indications are that it will not be far from here. The South must fight soon or not at all. She has more troops than provisions, and the present condition of Maryland is singularly demoralizing. The rebels must now do something to change the current which, at this moment, seems to be making against them, or they will soon be defeated without a battle. They will, however, fight, and your correspondent hopes to be an eye witness, in order that he may give his many dear friends who read the Express, the facts in the case.

The 11th Regiment move their quarters, this morning, from Camp Morris, to the hill just below the city, and will pitch their tents immediately back of the coal mines. This will be a very pleasant location. The Camp will command a fine view of the city, and the parade ground will be a little better than where they are now located.

There was a rumor that Col. Dumont's regiment—the sixth—will soon come to our aid. Upon what foundation the rumor rests we do not know.—*Evansville Journal*, of yesterday.

A worthy sister of Gov. Magoffin has sent to the Legislature a petition for the Union signal by eight hundred ladies of Mercer county. God bless her for her patriotism. Would to Heaven she were Governor of Kentucky, and that her brother Beriah were at home in petticoats.—*Law Journal*, of yesterday.

The Mayville Eagle says that last Saturday day men went to the polls there and gave votes for their country who had taken no interest in parties and politics for more than twenty years. One gentleman remarked that there was not so great a unanimity for even the Christian religion as for the Union.

Sliding Scale of Courage.

A gentleman in Pittsburg writes to a brother who is a volunteer in this State, the following amusing account of the way a freerater graduated his idea of Southern prowess, as he learned more and more of Northern determination and strength. "An Engineer came from New Orleans yesterday, and says the Southerners on the boat up the Mississippi asserted that one Southerner could whip six Northerners. When they reached Cairo they thought that three of the fierce, bristling armed men there would be enough for one of them. Coming by rail, through Indiana, the cars passed an encampment where the Hoosiers about six feet three in height, were building common board houses for the soldiers. These men would pick up a bundle of boards, about as much as a jackass could carry, and then throw them on their shoulders and start off with them. The engineer touched one of the Southerners on the shoulder, and asked, what he had to say 'now.' He replied that he wouldn't like to be the Southerner for one of them."

One of the sufferers by the destruction of Greytown, in Central America, asks us to inform our readers what became of those who were principally concerned in that great wrong, by which many innocent persons were stripped in a moment of all they possessed. The man called Gen. Walker was shot as a pirate, dying in the country which he attempted to plunder. Joseph L. White, who wrote the letter to Fabens, which made so much noise at that time, fell by the hand of an assassin in the same country. Jefferson Davis, our Secretary of War when Greytown was destroyed, is the principal ringleader of the Southern traitors, and if caught will meet a traitor's fate. Solon Borland, a guilty principal in the destruction of Greytown, is a traitor and a candidate for the gallows. Fabens, also, is acting, we hear, with conspirators. As for Mr. Pierce, who allowed Davis to have his own way in this affair, he has fallen into such contempt that the idea of making him an arbiter in the present dispute between the North and the South is received with a universal laugh of scorn.

GEN. SCOTT'S OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—Gen. Scott has, for the third time, taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the officers of his staff have followed his example. He first took the oath when he entered into the service, and the second occasion was when he assumed command of Fort Moultrie, in nullification times.

GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED AT TUTTLE'S,
Kennebec Salmon in Pickle;
No. 1 Mackerel in Kets;
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JUST RECEIVED AT TUTTLE'S,
Prime Dried Peaches;
Prime Dried Apples;
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JUST RECEIVED AT TUTTLE'S,
Extra Family Flour in Barrels;
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Corn Meal. [May 16-dif]

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Dwelling House, situated on Ohio, between
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THE SPACIOUS AND CONVE-
NIENT Store room recently occupied by Messrs.
H. S. Cox & Son, on Washington street, north side Public
Square, on very easy terms. Apply to
May 16-dif MARY GROVERMAN.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.
Pleasantly located between Sixth and Seventh
streets, north of Chestnut street, containing six
rooms and cellar. Apply to
april 16-dif J. D. CONNITT.
Office over Mitchell & Paddock's.

LEGAL.

State of Indiana, Vigo County, ss:

Elisha M. Huntington, Alexander McGregor, Robert
McGregor and Hannah Smith vs. Ezra W. Smith.
Vigo Court on Pleas Court, August Term, A. D.
1861.

THE plaintiffs in the above entitled
cause have filed in the Clerk's office of the
Vigo Common Pleas Court of Vigo county, Indiana,
their complaint, alleging that the said defendant,
Ezra W. Smith, absconded with himself from his place
of residence in Terre-Haute, Vigo county, more than
five years ago, and his whereabouts are unknown;
that he left a large amount of property in said county,
without having made any provision for the management
thereof; and that he left Hannah Smith, the
complainant's wife and five minor children, without
having made any provision for the support and education
of the family; and that his property, so abandoned,
is now suffering waste and destruction; and that the
complainants Elisha M. Huntington and Alexander
McGregor and Robert McGregor, and others, are creditors
of said Smith, and that a sale of said property is
necessary for the payment of said Smith's debts;
asking said Vigo Common Pleas Court, to hear said
complaint, and upon proof, presume the said Ezra W.
Smith dead, and assume jurisdiction, over said estate
of said Smith in the same manner and to the same
extent as if the said Smith were dead, and appoint
an administrator of his estate, who shall have all the
rights and powers, and be subject to all the duties in
relation thereto, which appertain to administrators
of the estates of deceased persons.

Now, therefore, the said defendant, Ezra W. Smith,
will take notice that unless he be and appear in the
Vigo Common Pleas Court, on the first day of the
next term of said Court, to be held at Terre-Haute,
Vigo county, on the third Monday of August,
1861, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to
said complaint, the same will be determined in his
absence by said Court.

McLure & Chase, Attys.
JOSEPH H. BLAKE, Clerk
my 16-dif. Vigo County Common Pleas Court,
Indianapolis Indiana copy and send bill to Attys.

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Philadelphia Porter,
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Madison Ale,
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No. 21 Warren's Block, Wabash street,
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FOR SALE.—ONE OF HALL &
Dodd's fire proof and burglar proof safe, good
as new. Inquire at W. W. Dunn & Co's, No. 24,
Mechanics Row.

RAILROADS.

Evansville & Crawfordsville RR Co.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A MEETING OF THE Board
of Directors of this Company, held April 18th,
1861, has resolved, That a final call of all balance due
on Stock in the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad,
be made payable on or before the 15th day of June
next, at the Banking House of W. H. McKee, in the
city of Terre-Haute. J. E. MARTIN, Secy.

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WANTED!

Union Clothing Store!

They Will be Equipped

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LATEST STYLE.

AND LOWEST PRICE!

in all or any variety of

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VERY LOW PRICES!

THE BEST STOCK OF

Fine Shirts!

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an constantly receiving, every article usually

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of my friends to my prices being low and quality

Country Dealers,

to my prices being low and quality

I can compete with Cincinnati!

COAL OIL, LARD OIL,

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WHITE LEAD.

And other Heavy Goods, sold in bulk at a very small

advance on Manufacturer's Prices for Cash only.

I have come to the conclusion that the coal system

is the best, both for buyer and seller, and shall in fu-

ture do but little credit business, being enabled there-

by to sell my goods at a smaller profit. I have on

hand a large stock of

FINE OLD CIGARS!

—AND—

Pure Wines and Liquors

To which I would ask especial attention.

Fancy Goods!

of every kind including in part:

Horn, Rubber and Shell Combs; Soaps, Tooth,

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LEVIN'S GLEN'S PHALON'S

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Extracts for the Handkerchief.

Patent Medicines

Of the day, which I can sell by the dozen, at the low-

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Goods of My Own Manufacture.

And which I can confidently recommend

BARR'S PECTORAL ELIXIR!

For Coughs, Colds, &c.

BARR'S CASTORINE!

One of the best things in use for the hair.

Coal Oil Lamps!

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Of all sizes cut to order at the shortest notice. I also

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